BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XXXIX------NO, 863

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway. corner of Thirtieth at 60. -MIRIAM'S CRIMS, at 2P. M.; closes at 14:45 P. M. AFFER DARK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. J. H. Tisson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:30 GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.—THE BLACK CROOK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets.—UILDED AGE, st 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. John f. Raymond.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. --VARIETY, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10 45

corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.— LUTTLE EMILY, at S P. M.; closes at 10:50 P. M. Mr. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Italian opera-TROVATORE. Mile. Heilbron, Miss
Cary, Signori Carpi, Del Puente.

Twenty-ixth street and Foarth avenue.—BLUE BEARD and FETE AT PEKIN, atternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

TIVOLI THEATRE,
Fighth street.-VARIEFY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.-PYGMALION AND GALAJEA, at S.P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Carlotta Leclaron.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Fourteenth street. - Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Breadway.-JACK AND JILL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45

BROOKLYN THEATRE,
Washington street, -LED ASTRAY, at P. M. Mr. Frank
Boach, Mrs. Conway.

Bonch, Mrs. Conway.

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

Broadway, corner of Twenty ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.: closes at 10 P. M.

BOBINSON HALL.
Stateenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M. gloses at 9:15 P. M. Mr. Maccabe.

GLORE THEATRR, Broadway.-VARIETY, as 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE.

Powery.—LA SELLE HELENE, at S P. M.; close

10:30 P. M. Line Mayr. Jrving place. - ULTIMO, at S P. M. : close BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.

Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—MADAME LARCHIDUC, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss

Broadway. -THE SHAUGHRAUN, at SP. M.; closes at 20:40 P. M. Mr. Boockault.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities bre that the ceather to-day will be rainy, clearing up later with cooler temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The chief interest of the day was developed in Wabash, which declined 3 per cent. Gold remained firm at 1114, and money was in usual demand at 34 and 4 per cent on call. Foreign exchange was firm.

THE TRIAL of two of our city detectives took place yesterday, and the verdict will be rendered by the Board of Police Commissioners hereafter.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of Police Justices is presented to the public to-day, and the summary of crimes shows that 84,821 prisoners were arraigned in this city last

THE Fog is always a danger to the metropolis, especially upon its rivers. Yesterday on the East River a ferryboat collided in the mist with a cattle transport, and resulted in the death of two men and the injuring of others.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE it seems that General Phil Sheridan is to take command in New Orleans, and has probably started already. The conservative papers of that city are unnecessarily indignant, for Sheridan will, no doubt, do justice to both

OUR ROYAL GUEST.-His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands is showing more than royal energy in his studies of New York and our institutions. Wherever the King has gone he has won golden opinions on account of his intelligence, his ability and his apparently sincere desire to establish friendly relations between this Republic and the little kingdom over which he rules. The report of His Majesty's doings yesterday appears elsewhere. During the day, accompanied by his suite, he honored the HERALD office with a visit, and was shown through the different departments in which a daily journal is man-

TILTON AND BEECHER. - From the proceedings in Court yesterday, which are elsewhere reported in full, it is likely that the civil suit which Mr. Tilton has brought will be tried early next month. The debate indicates the probable tone of the prosecution and defence. The public demands that no further obstacle be interposed to the judicial settlement of this wearisome scandal. Yet, although ever body is tired of it, nobody is willing that the vital question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence should be left undecided by the courts. The unanimous wish is for an early trial on the merits of the case

NEW YORK HERALD | The Condition of Affairs at New Or-

It is to be hoped that the recent homicide will not further influence public feeling, already too much excited, in Louisiana, nor is there any good reason why it should. The parties to the encounter were not a white man and a negro, nor even members of opposing political organizations. They were both hostile to the Kellogg usurpation and supporters of the McEnery government, and they alike reprobated the trauds perpetrated by the dishonest Returning Board. There was nothing which either party can make political capital. Had a republican negro been the victim the Kellogg faction could have flourished a "bloody shirt" in the eves of the country and consecrated it as a banner of vengeance, and a similar use could have been made of the homicide if Casey or Packard or some other white supporter of Kellogg had lost his life. Fortunately the affair cannot be made an incendiary topic for rekindling old partisan animosities against the South. The man who was slain was a vehement anti-Kellogg editor; but, fortunately for the local peace, he did not receive his death from the hand of a radical, and no use can be made of it for exasperating public feeling against the usurpers. Had Byerly been killed by Casey just after the consummation of the election frauds, when the passions of the people were so inflammable, they would not have stopped to reason, and there would have been a horrible outbreak of popular violence; but a deadly feud between two prominent anti-Kellogg politicians can be attended with no such consequences. If this regrettable homicide was fated to happen it is a subject of congratulation that all the persons concerned in it have long been acting politically on the same side.

In judging it as a personal quarrel-which is the light in which it must be regarded -we cannot at this distance see that any great blame attaches to Warmoth. To go back to the beginning of the difficulty, Warmoth was clearly right and was ing truly in the interest of the conservative party in dissenting from the recommendation of the Bulletin that separate street cars should be run for the negroes. Had such a proposition been indorsed by the conservatives their cause would have been prejudiced in the North, and a dangerous weapon have been placed in the hands of the republicans. Warmoth's first letter was couched in respectful language, and nowhere overstepped the limits of fair discussion. His arguments were presented with clearness and force, in a tone of perfect decorum. The reply of the Bulletin was a violent attack on his personal character, in which every dishonoring charge ever made against him in the beat of old political contentions was raked up, steeped in new venom and flung at him. He retorted in a similar vein against one of the editors of the Bulletin, who thereupon sent him a challenge, which he accepted, and he was arranging his private affairs in preparation for the duel when he was assaulted in the street by Bverly. another editor of the same paper, and beaten violently with a heavy cane. In the grapple which followed Warmoth drew a knife and inflicted several stabs which proved fatal. In no stage of the quarrel can Warmoth be properly considered as the aggressor; in the final encounter he acted in self-defence, and if he dealt a needless num-ber of stabs allowance must be made for the heat of sudden passion. In this deplorable affair the victim was so clearly in the wrong that no fair mind can think of justifying him. The whole thing ought to be regarded as a personal quarrel without any political significance, except so far as it discloses some want of harmony among the New Orleans conserva-

And yet this painful occurrence has a useful lesson for the people of the North, if they would but heed it. It should teach them the folly of attributing every casual disturbance or exciting homicide in the South to rebel instincts or antagonisms of race. A great part of these disturbances are mere illustrations of the truism that "there is a great deal of human nature in man." The state of civilization in the South and Southwest has always been low in respect to rude exhibitions of the ferocious passions. It was notoriously so before the war, and it would belie all history to suppose that war has a humanizing influence. Previous to the war nothing was more common than for white men of the Southwest to come into deadly collision, and similar encounters are to be expected now, as a matter of course. To be sure, the tenderness for negro life which prevailed when a single negro was worth the price of half a dozen good horses has become extinct, and the lives of individuals of both races have become equally cheap. It is only in this respect that the war and reconstruction have aggravated the evils of Southern civilization: deeds of violence being perpetrated now, "irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude," in consequence of the negro having lost his value as property. Considering what the state of manners in the South has always been it is absurd to attribute to political causes every rash and bloody act which takes place in that section. It is a section in which the miscalled "code of honor" has always been recognized among all citizens having pretensions to be considered as gentlemen, and in which public sentiment keeps that code still in force, in spite of prohibitory laws, superinduced by carpet-bag legislatures, which sought to engraft Northern morals on an uncongenial stock. In a lower grade of Southwestern society, not exquisite enough for the fancied chivalry of the duelling code, the bowie knife was, in ante-war times, the badge and emblem of the sacred right of personal vengeance, and it was habitually and unsparingly used by the Southern roughs to avenge insults and satiate malice. It is absurd to suppose that the war has supplanted this barbarism. "Judge Lynch" was a Southern judge, and the extent of his old jurisdiction was a signal test of the civilization of that part of the country. It is simply preposterous to ascribe every repetition of old acts of violence to a spirit of rebellion against the new order of things consequent on the war. Great improvements in the tone of Southern society must be the slow work of silent civilizing agencies, and if there is anything wonderful in recent Southern history it is the infrequency of bloody personal broils as compared with the twenty years which preceded the

made for the old state of Southwestern society, and that Northern demagogues make haste to charge every act of violence to political animosities and the unextinguished fires of the rebellion. This deplorable encounter in the streets of New Orleans between prominent men who have been acting on the same side in politics ought to cure Northern

citizens of this unreasoning tendency. Political excitement in Louisiana indeed runs high since the outrageous action of the Returning Board, and the people would be recreant to every truly republican impulse if they were not incensed at so wicked a nullification of the will of the people as expressed in the late election. But there is more reason to praise their forbearance than to complain of their anger. It would be easy to stir their blood "to sudden rage and mutiny," but their leaders are wise and temperate, and have thus far succeeded in dissuading them from violence. Let us hope that they will not lose their influence, and that even on the 4th of January, when the Legislature meets, popular passions will be kept under restraint by the moderate and sagacious men who are the recognized advisers of the conservative majority. If they can retain this check on headlong popular impulses in such a state of society they will deserve well of their country and hasten the day of deliverance which must soon come from an awakened sense of North-

The Senatorship-What Should Be

The drift of discussion in the democratic party since the last canvass, and the knowldge of the fact that the Legislature will be under the control of democratic influences, indicates a singular fact-namely, that the organization in New York is practically in the hands of a small group of venerable and widely known gentlemen. We have Francis Kernan, Horatio Seymour, Governor Tilden, Henry C. Murphy and Judge Church, just as we have had them for a generation. We miss new men and new names. The Senatorship, which should be a matter of discussion and of the widest possible inquiry and selection as to fitness and real legislative power, goes first to Governor Seymour, by a process of seniority in service, as it were, to "the natural head of the party." The Governor turns it over, by the exercise of what may be called a reversionary right, to his townsman, Francis Kernan. Governor Seymour and Mr. Kernan have been bosom friends for many years. Accordingly, in illustration of that celebrated principle of "bosom friendship" which has beautified Grant's administration and which largely influenced the last canvass. Governor Seymour, not caring at his time of life to encounter the excitement and novelty of Washington life, passes the prize over to Kernan. Against this neighborly courtesy there is a protest from the southeastern part of the State in behalf of Mr. Murphy, also a venerable and widely known leader who has been in power for a generation. So really the contest is between Seymour, who does not want the office, and Kernan, his political heir, and Henry C. Murphy and probably Mr. Tilden. In mentioning these four names, with perhaps Judge Church, we seem to exhaust the active strength of the democratic party in New York. This poverty of leadership is striking.

there not some danger that what we regard as

poverty is simply a development of the old "Ring" principle so often seen in our New York politics-the tendency to narrow office, honor, political responsibilities into the hands of a few? There must be many men in the democratic party-men, for instance, as young as Senator Conkling and time. Senator Carpenter, or as experienced as Reverdy Johnson and Charles O'Conor-who and who should be brought forward. In Eng-Peel and Palmerston and Gladstone and Disraeli is to look about them for recruits and advance young men into the influential positions, so that in time they may lead. Thus Peel brought forward Gladstone, just as Disraeli is bringing forward Lord Derby, Ward Hunt and Mr. Cross, and as Gladstone is advancing the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Forster. The consequence is that the parties in England are fresh, full of life, well manned. No matter who falls at his post, there is a new man to take his place. But we miss this in the democratic party, not only in New York, but in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Instead of a healthy, wellmanned, vital party, full of intellect and capacity, we have only a small and narrow. time-honored group of men, whose names have been before the public for a generation, who have been nominees and incumbents of all kinds of offices, who are remnants of the old democratic supremacy and not leaders of the new. This should be changed. There is no better way to change it than for the Legislatures, in New York and Pennsylvania especially, to take their ablest men for the Senatorship; to elect Charles O'Conor from New York and Jeremiah S. Black from Pennsylvania. This will be the first step. It will put the two men who are conspicuous for their learning, for their courage and their devotion to democratic principles in the place where statesmen should sit-namely, the Senate. It would go outside the rings for that independence of character which somehow is always destroyed in a ring.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN held a meeting yesterday, and Messrs. Bergh, Jenkins, Gerry, De Lucca, Andrews and Swinton discussed the measures for carrying out its charitable purposes. It is not the object of the society to interfere between parent and child (and Mr. Bergh himself admitted that it did him good to have a wholesome whipping when he was a boy), but it expects to reduce the amount of juvenile wretchedness in this city produced by beggary, drunkenness and crime.

THE JESUITS.-Professor William Wells in lecture yesterday affirmed that the Jesuits in Europe were not only a religious but a political Order, and that many of them had come to the United States under assumed names. He thought that the policy of Bismarck in Germany toward them would some time be the compulsory policy of the United States; but we are afraid that he exaggerates the danger. We are not yet in danger from any war. It is the shame and scandal of our church or order. The evil to republican inrecent politics that no allowance is stitutions comes from other quarters

The Death of Gerrit Smith.

The reaper, Death, whose sickle spares neither the tender flowers nor the bearded grain, has of late been gathering a rich harvest. Some of our most eminent merchants, philanthropists and public servants have been called to their other life during the closing months of the year. It is only a few weeks since the venerable Jonathan Sturges breathed his last. Following close upon his friend Mayor Havemeyer died in the harness. Within a fortnight we have been compelled to announce the death of Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University. On Christmas Day we gave an obituary of the Rev. Dr. Walker, the eminent leader of Unitarian thought in New England. Yesterday the death of an old public servant, Congressman Crocker, of Massachusetts, was announced, and to-day the list bears the name of Gerrit Smith. It is seldom the mortuary record is so full, and, though Death loves a shining mark, it is not often he obtains so many brilliant trophies within so short a period. The demise of Gerrit Smith, especially as it

follows so closely upon the death of so many other persons almost as well known, cannot fail to arrest the attention of all of us and cause us to think of an epoch the remembrance of which will pass away with the men who impressed their individuality upon it. It seems but yesterday since we were discussing Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict," and yet the men who were most active in precipitating that conflict have nearly all gone from among us. Garrison and Whittier are still with us, it is true, but Arthur Tappan and most of the other "original abolitionists" have gone before. To-day we contemplate the open grave of Gerrit Smith, and with his silent clay we almost feel that we bury the dead past out of sight. His virtues and the record of a noble life alone remain to be celebrated in this hour of sorrow. His was not a selfish nor a self-willed nature. Though born to more landed acres than any of his compeers in the State, he felt from the beginning that so much was beyond his right to keep, and so he strenuously set himself to give it away, not as a child casts aside the toy of which it has wearied, but as a solemn work, to be wisely accomplished. Those who were oppressed more than others and who had least were possessed in his eyes of the first right to receive, and as slavery to him was the great crime of the age, so the slave, of all men, was the most needful of succor. But the same mental and moral characteristics which made him an abolitionist in the days when abolitionism was hateful made him also declare that the punishment of treason would be the mean crime of the age, if it was enforced in obedience to the popular demand. Such qualities could not fail to make their possessor a marked man among his fellows, and Gerrit Smith, more than any other of the anti-slavery leaders, has left his impress on his age. He was not great, as Clay and Webster and Calhoun were great—he was not even so profound a champion of his cause as Charles Sumner, but he united the aristocratic bearing of the gentleman with the simplicity of the servant of the bondman, giving to him as to a brother, in such equal proportions that he earned for himself a title better than that of gentleman, better than that of philanthropistthat of a man. Gerrit Smith never gave for the sake of giving-he never talked merely that he might be heard; neither was he so careful not to let the left hand know what the right hand did as to err in the opposite direction. His work was the simple performance of his duty as he understood it, and thus he performed it to the end, going and coming as was his wont in his own way and at his own

If we look back over Mr. Smith's history we find in it few things to criticise unless we the discussion that ensued in the English and would do the party great honor at this time | condemn his work itself. The American peoland the first policy of leaders like Pitt and abolitionist, nor do they denounce him because he once held slaves. In the new era of our national life Gerrit Smith's memory is above criticism. Even those things which were most warmly condemned in him by his friends, turned into enemies, are the surest indices to his sturdy character. We can almost admire the act for its own sake when we find a man who had battled against slavery all his life failing to vote against a pro-slavery measure because the vote was taken after nine o'clock, when nine was his bedtime. He could not defeat the measure and he would not affect that his vote was useful when he knew to the contrary. The proof of his sincerity was as plain to others as it was to himself. When he gave it was to make some man better and happier. When he preached it was that he might convince. He was an advocate of peace, yet he favored war when it became inevitable. He condemned the war as the crime of the South but urged forgiveness of those who precipitated it. He helped the slave to-day and was equally willing to assist the master to-morrow. In spite of all this he was not a bundle of contradictions, but a man who lived with a purpose, and after consistently pursuing his mission died only when his work was finished.

The Loss of the Cospatrick.

Shipwreck at sea is one of those calamities which modern science seems in vain to endeavor to prevent. Precautions against fire may reduce the number of fires at sea, but of late there have been two signal instances which show how impossible it is to obtain perfect safety. The first was the Japan, and of the particulars of the loss of that steamship even the Pacific Mail Company, which owned it, does not yet appear to be fully informed. At least it has not given to the public the report it has the right to require. The second example is the destruction by fire of the British ship Cospatrick, which was burned at sea on November 17, during a voyage from London to Auckland, New Zealand. Our special despatches from London tell all that is known in England of this terrible disaster. Nearly five hundred persons are supposed to have perished, and only three are known to have survived.

The horrors which these fortunate survivors endured may be inferred from the plain language of the despatch. "During the greater portion of this time," it is calmly said. they sustained their lives by drinking human blood and eating human flesh, taken from the bodies of others, their companions, who had died in the boat." It is impossible to realize sailors must have been reduced, nor is it ad- tive-

visable to dwell too long upon this part of the horrible story. The rest of it is painful enough. The steerage passengers, numbering four hundred and twenty-four, were for the most part agricultural laborers, accompanied by their families, who were seeking homes in Australia. The agony and the heroism displayed in the voyage of this

fatal and perfidious bark, Built in th' eclipse and rigged with curses dark, will probably never be known until that awful day when the sea gives up its dead. Cospatrick is added to the list of vessels lost at sea, and with this record thousands of bereaved friends and families must be content. It is only to be hoped that later despatches will show that other boats, containing some of the passengers and crew, have been picked up by passing vessels.

The Removal of Green.

The fact that there has yet been heard no serious argument in favor of the retention of Mr. Green in the office of Comptroller shows how deep-seated is the conviction that he can no longer hold that office with general acceptance. As we have said, this desire for a change does not represent any personal teeling toward Mr. Green. We have no doubt that he is charming to his friends, that he has many qualities that make him a good public officer, that he has industry, patience and natural ambition to succeed in the discharge of his duties. But he has failed in every respect. He has not been a good Comptroller or a popular public officer. He has made no reform. The office is no better managed than it was by Connolly. Many of his appointments represent the preferences of Connolly and not the reform movement which swept Tweed and his party out of power. Nothing has increased under Mr. Green's administration-except the debt and the taxes. By his obstinacy and his want of that faculty of even-minded justice which should, above all things, distinguish an officer holding a quasi-judicial position, he has brought upon the city an amount of unnecessary litigation which can only be removed by a large increase in our expenses.

More than all, the policy which Mr. Green represents, of which he has been the chief minister, is the policy of suffocation and death. The only difference between Green and Tweed is-the former robbed the city, the latter has slowly sought to stifle it. One was a highwayman, the other is a garroter.

There is not an argument that can be made in favor of Green, even by his most partial friends, that would not apply to a thousand other gentlemen in New York. There is not one of these centlemen who would not win that sentiment of public confidence which Mr. Green has lost. Whether it is the fault or the misfortune of the Comptroller it is certain that he cannot remain in office without imposing upon the new Mayor a burden which will paralyze his administration at the beginning. Mr. Wickham as Mayor, with Mr. Green as the master of our finances, will be a greater failure than Havemeyer. His first duty, not only in obedience to every consideration of personal ambition, but also of public policy, is to relieve the city and strengthen his administration by removing Mr. Green, and nominating as Comptroller some gentleman who will command the respect of all classes, without distinction of party.

A Pregnant Question.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphed on Sunday in reference to the publication in the London Times of the Reuter despatch giving "a synopsis of the President's Message." It will be remembered that this despatch was repudiated by the Times, whose editor severely censured Baron Reuter for having cabled it. It will furthermore be remembered that its publication in Madrid led to "great excitement," and the whole tenor of Continental press was to affect our relations with Spain, and more especially the financial condition of the Spanish government. "This synopsis of the Message was," says our correspondent, "it was said at the time, and is still believed, prepared at the White House and furnished to the Associated Press agent here, as well as to the American Press Association agent. The synopsis was in all other respects not only full but accurate, and, of course, could not have been furnished without the help or consent of the President. It would interesting to know whether, after the synopsis was sent out, he changed his mind, or what motive could have led to the sending out of a report which caused a commotion in London as well as Madrid, and what causes could have led the President to make the change."

Our correspondent here indicates a most important line of inquiry. A despatch is publicly sent to all the American and English newspapers, which makes a profound impression upon politics in Europe. Its effect is to influence Spanish securities and, of course, by sympathy, other securities in the foreign markets. A clearer case of stock-jobbing or using the telegraph for purposes like stockjobbing has never been presented. Now we see it traced directly to the President of the United States. The question arising, therefore, is one in which the honor of the American people is concerned, and it is-"Did the President, directly or indirectly, cause this synopsis to be furnished to the press of the world?" The honor of the country is involved in an immediate answer to this ques-

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL. - In addition to our special cable despatches and correspondence from Berlin, which have kept the American public closely informed of the Von Arnim affair, we present to-day a detailed report of the trial of that celebrated nobleman. It includes the speeches of the prosecution and defence, the diplomatic correspondence, the views of Paschal Grousset, the Communist Secretary of Foreign Affairs, upon Von Arnim's rela tions to France, and the English opinions upon the leading feature of the affair. The personal relations of the Empress of Germany, the Pope and other distinguished personages to Von Arnim and Bismarck are also considered in this narrative, which is an interesting and important contribution to the history of this singular trial.

THE DEATH REPORT. -To know the causes of death in the passing year should enable us to reduce the mortality of the year that approaches, and the report presented elsewhere from the New York County Medical Society the extremity of hunger to which these ought to be not only interesting but instruc-

Rapid Transit. The recent snow storm and the difficulty

citizens of New York experience at this time in going from point to point are the most en phatic arguments that can be used in favor of rapid transit. The truth is that a series of storms in the winter season, especially when accompanied by snow, practically cuts of communication between New York and its suburbs. A journey from the City Hall to Yonkers or New Rochelle through streets is their present condition is almost equal in its difficulties and delays to a trip from London to Paris. In fact, the experienced traveller would sooner go from London to Liverpool than from New York to Mount Vernon. The consequence is that the whole tendency of residents in selecting homes is to avoid Manhattan Island, which they would naturally prefer, and cross the ferries to Kings county and Jersey City. New York is rapidly losing her elements of strength, which go to enlarge Brooklyn, Williamsburg and adjoining towns. Every consideration demands rapid transit is New York-the regard of our property hold. ers for their real estate interests, the desire of our citizens to make the city inviting to strangers and comfortable to visitors, and certainly, unless we in some way keep progress with the demand for increased travelling facilities in this city that New York, instead of being a metropolis in itself, will be the suburb of another metropolis in Kings county or New Jersey.

PACIFIC MAIL.—The investigation of the Pacific Mail affairs appears to be more successful in New York than in Washington. The testimony taken by the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee in this city yesterday goes a great way to show that Mr. King, Postmaster of the House, received a check for one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and that at the same time a friend of his received two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This disposes of three hundred thousand and ninety of the seven hundred and fifty thousand that Mr. Irwin received, but which he is unable to say how he disbursed. The testimony of the officers of several New York banks is significant, and before the committee gets through with the investigation it is likely that the truth of this rather transparent secret will be ascertained.

RED CLOUD wishes to visit Washington to settle the Black Hills question, but it is nearly time that the useless trips of Indians to the Eastern States should be stopped.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Lieutenant Governor John C. Robinson is at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Congressman Henry L. Dawes, of Massacusetta

has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeep-sie, is stopping at the Albemarie Hotel.

has apartments at the New York Hotel. Commander Charles A. Babcock, United States

Navy, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major P. R. Fendall, of the United States Marine Corps, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last night from Washington.

Congressman Charles & Eldredge, of Wisconsin, Congressman William S. Herndon, of Toxas, is among the latest arrivals at the Metropolitas Hotel. Comptroller Nelson K. Hopkins and Mr. Henry

R. Pierson, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Congressman William J. Hynes, of Arkansas, arrived from Washington vesterday at the Irvina

House. Cariotta Patti objects to being extinguished by the Marchioness de Caux, although she is hes

John P. Foley, for several years editor of the Washington National Republican, has retired from that position.

Captain Thomas Harrison, of the yacht Irene,

returned home by the Adriatic after a six month Judge William L. Learned, of the New York St.

preme Court for the Third Judicial district, is as the Gilsey House. "You have broken my heart," said the woman.

"I am delighted," said the man, "for you will das the pieces so useful." Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Phila-

delphia and Reading Railroad Company, is sojourn-

ing at the Brevoort House,
-Lieutenant Frederick Collins, commander of the Darien Surveying Expedition, has taken up his quarters at the Albemarie Hotel.

Mr. R. H. Marr, Chairman of the New Orleans

Committee of Seventy, arrived in this city yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. One of Foley's pupils has been intrusted with the completion of his memorial statue to

Canning, which is to be erected in India. If Eve should come now people would say, What big feet she has! No one would tempt h with apples. They would throw them at her.

Apparently the people of Louisiana Intend to make it a dengerous honor to be scounted in It is an extreme remedy, but it is an extreme

Professors Theodore D. Woolsey, George E. Day and J. H. Inayer, members of the committee enrived at the Everett House. Is it better to be wicked or stupid? Does the

intellectual splendor of Plymouth church incline mony that Plymouth is only so so as to virtue? There are graves, or places for graves, in Père la Chaise, near to the entrance, which in the process of time are again for sale, and somebods

asked a functionary if they "sold weil." He said, "Like hot cakes." "Ah, yes," said the lady, "these writers of critt-They are like a drunken man, whose breath tells what hour overcame him. As I read

reading Macaulay or De Quincey or Carlyle." That Washington preacher was caught in a their, and yet he was an honest man-comp tively. He could not "prazen it out" with the

world. He could perceive the sname of crime so acutely that he could easier face death than public accusation.

Men like Robert Dale Owen are very mischievous members of society, because they give to transactions that should only impose upon the

ignorant the apparent guarantee that they are beyond the comprehension of the instructed and intelligent. Jewell announces very loudly that he will still "hold Warmoth responsible." Perhaps he will. Especially if the assault on Warmoth

contrived to prevent the fair exchange of shots; and, also, if the discovery that Warmoth is f dangerous man does not induce Jewell to change Mr. Beecher's explanation of the sale of pews ty

his church puts the fact naturally on its only de fensible ground-that of provision for necessary expenses. It would be better, perhaps, if church transactions were such as not to need explans tion; if, in other words, churches were not to far in advance of the communities in which they labor. It would be still better if an explanation when given did not entirely ignore the important point-which is the incongruity, to put it mildly that occurs through the introduction of strictly commercial standards into transactions whose greatest power with the people result from the supposition that they deal with that which